

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1857.

NUMBER 81.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

Subscription Price—*In Advance*.—Daily Journal  
\$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$8; Even-  
ing \$10; if mailed \$14; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

Class Price—*In Advance*.—Country Daily or Tri-  
Weekly for \$24; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year  
\$6; copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bul-  
letin, 1 copy for \$1.

Postage and mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be  
discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for),  
the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued,  
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our  
custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,  
or at our option, if party in good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE  
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines  
agat... \$1.00 | One square, 10 lines  
agat... \$1.00 | One month... \$6.00  
Do, with additional in-  
sertions... 10.00 | Do, the month... 10.00  
25.00 | Do, three months... 25.00  
Do, one week... 2.25 | Do, four months... 15.00  
Do, two weeks... 8.00 | Do, six months... 30.00  
Do, three weeks... 5.00 | Do, twelve months... 35.00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum... \$15.00

One square, changeable weekly, per annum... 40.00

Do, with additional in-  
sertions... 40.00 | Do, two lines per week per annum... 60.00

Each additional square, one-half the above price.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first inser-  
tion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisers whose names are marked will be inserted one month  
and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and  
commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or  
similar advertising, not printed by the year.

Advertisers for charitable institutions, fire com-  
panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-  
price.

Mariages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and  
funeral notices and advertisements.

Editorial notices are considered as inserted, inserted in edi-  
torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20  
cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the  
editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by  
the name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and  
12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a  
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular  
packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one  
box, \$24 for two boxes, \$36 for three boxes, \$48 for four boxes.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will  
be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and  
continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,  
one-fourth the above price.

Advertisers whose names are marked on the inside of the Journal are  
charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—*In WEEKLY JOURNAL*.—Each  
square (10 lines or less) first insertion... \$1.00

Each continuance... 75

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any, continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged  
for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in  
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MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1857.

THE "CONSERVATIVES" ON WALKER.—The  
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Walker. Just at present those of New York are  
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Walker in the high court of political ethics, let  
them go through with the prosecution fairly. Let  
them stand up squarely before their own tribunal  
and abide the result. Let us have no ducking or  
dodging in the august presence they themselves  
have courted.

The truth is, all this talk about Walker's sub-  
jugating the people of Nicaragua, and imposing a  
foreign government upon them against their will,  
and in spite of their desperate efforts to cast it off,  
is sheer cant. Nobody believes in it, and least of  
all those who employ it with the greatest airs. In the  
first place, the population of Nicaragua is thoroughly  
ignorant and debased, and, however international  
policy may concede it the quality of nationality, it  
has really no more claim to be esteemed a nation  
than so many Canaanites in New Mexico or so many  
negroes in Africa or so many chattering monkeys in  
Java. It is in that condition of barbarism which  
opposes no sound ethical or political objection to any  
foreign intervention whatever that guarantees order  
and development. States, indeed, may wrangle with  
each other respecting the propriety or extent  
of intervention in the affairs of such a people, but  
such a people themselves have no supreme right  
to be let alone. A nest of pirates or a society of lun-  
atics or idiots might as well arrogate the right. They  
are not fit to govern themselves. They are utterly  
and palpably and scandalously incapable of self-  
government. It would be culpable, and might be  
criminal, to entrust such a set of intolerable savages  
with their own destiny. Neither the law of nations  
nor the interest of nations nor any principle of hu-  
manity or justice requires it. It is the most senti-  
mental to plead great principles of political right  
in favor of a population like this.

But, in the second place, Walker has not actually  
proceeded in derogation of even the imaginary rights  
of these yellow-legged vagabonds of Nicaragua.  
He went among them at their own pressing solicita-  
tion, united his destiny with their own, as he had a  
perfect right to do, espoused the liberal party in their  
midst, conquered with it and for it, established a  
government and maintained it against very formida-  
ble odds, was subsequently, as a fitting acknowledgment  
of his services and capacity, elected President

of the republic by the free suffrages of the people,  
and is now the head of the *de facto* government of  
the country, lavishing his energies and periling his  
life to defend and redeem it. This is his offense.  
And this is the whole of it. We submit that our  
fanatical conservatives are attempting to make a  
mountain out of a very insignificant mole-hill. They  
either misconceive the entire question, or willfully  
misrepresent it. We certainly regard it quite differ-  
ently. We say nothing of Walker's present prospects,  
for we know nothing of them, but we do say that  
his cause, so far from contravening the fundamental  
principle of republican governments, is directly and  
vitally in the interest of that glorious principle, and  
involves especially the welfare and prosperity of the  
miserable people whom it especially concerns.  
He has our best wishes, and, we think, should have  
the best wishes of every true and enlightened conserva-  
tive.

MEXICO.—One of the New York Herald's Wash-  
ington correspondents has discovered a novel and  
somewhat startling feature in our Mexican rela-  
tions. According to this enterprising *quad nunc*,  
Comonfort has made a formal proposition of alliance  
to the administration at Washington, in the interest  
of which a brief correspondence between the two  
governments is now progressing, with a fair prospect  
of ending in astonishing results. The Herald  
itself, taking the cue from its correspondent, chuckles  
over the assumed revelation with characteristic gusto,  
and pronounces it not only highly probable, but  
exactly the thing.

We are not by any means so confident either of its  
certainty or its propriety. Indeed, we are strongly  
disposed to regard the whole thing as a mare's nest.  
It is true, as the Herald says, that the idea of a  
military government in Mexico with an American  
officer at its head is neither altogether new nor ob-  
noxious to a portion of the Mexican people, but it is quite incredible that any serious thought of  
an intimate political alliance between the Mexican  
government and our own could have entered the  
mind of anybody. Such an alliance would be con-  
trary to our time-honored and established policy, in  
defiance of every principle of statesmanship, and  
against the manifest interests of both countries at  
home and abroad. It would be particularly against  
the interests of our own country. Its only present ef-  
fect would be to inflame the jealousy of foreign pow-  
ers, already far too active, and still further aggravate  
our domestic dissensions, already much too angry.  
Its future consequences might be yet more serious.  
We could not afford to lash ourselves to such a dead  
body as Mexico is. The union would be monstrous  
and fatal. The mean level between the two coun-  
tries towards which both would inevitably gravitate,  
would sink us out of sight of our cherished  
destiny without lifting Mexico perceptibly above  
her present status. The notion of subjecting this  
proud young republic to so degrading and ignoble  
and every way pernicious an alliance is of course  
out of the question.

Probably the only real egg in the Herald's mare's  
nest, if it has any, is the project of some friendly  
treaty or other between the Mexican government  
and our own. The Herald has raised as loud a cry  
over as little wool before.

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have courted.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The committee  
appointed to secure pledges of the sum of money to  
insure the Society to hold its next fair here, will, in  
the discharge of their duty, call upon the citizens  
early this week. We hope that they will meet with a  
prompt and liberal response, and that the amount  
will be made up without delay, as the result must  
be reported at the meeting at Washington on the  
14th inst. There is no risk in giving the pledge,  
and there ought to be no delay in making up the sum.

The large concourse of people brought together  
by this National Society is a sure guarantee  
that it will not only pay its own expenses and pre-  
miums, but bring large sums of money to be expended  
in the city. They do right, however, in requiring  
a pledge from those who are to be most bene-  
fited by the fair.

A city paper, of yesterday, noticing the stolen  
poetry in the Journal of Thursday, says:

That issue [of the Journal] contains some verses, with the  
following caption, which purport to be "original":—

LINES TO LITTLE AGNES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF LINES TO SHMING ME G. D. FRENTIC.

That was not the caption. The word "by" is inter-  
polated, changing the whole sense. Agnes, a  
brilliant little girl of thirteen, was the author of  
some sweet stanzas to us published a few months  
ago. The pilfered poetry in the Journal of last  
Thursday purports to be addressed to her,  
as the author of those stanzas, and bore the  
signature of "R." The careless interpolation  
or the rascally forgery of the city paper above re-  
ferred to would imply that Agnes professed to be  
the author of the stolen poetry addressed to herself.

ASTRONOMICAL.—We had a new moon—the first  
of the year—last night, that shone with beautiful  
effect upon the frozen and snowy earth.

Jupiter is still in the ascendant, and it is a singular  
fact, which may be of interest to star-gazers,  
that persons can, by holding a common looking-glass  
in such a position that the planet will be reflected  
therein, see three of his satellites. The planet is  
a brilliant little girl of thirteen, was the author of  
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the author of the stolen poetry addressed to herself.

These satellites cannot be seen by the naked eye,  
but can be plainly seen by the above means. Will  
some of the wise explain?

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, member of Congress  
from Georgia, challenged Mr. Hill, of that  
State, to a duel. The challenge was dated at  
Washington and was in the ordinary form of per-  
emptory challenges. An act of Congress makes it  
a penitentiary offence in the District of Columbia  
either to send or to accept a challenge. Can any  
reason be assigned why Mr. Stephens is permitted  
to go undictated?

Mr. John R. Taliaferro, so long the popular  
and efficient conductor on the passenger trains to  
Frankfort, has resigned his place on that road. His  
pleasant countenance, amiable disposition, and ever  
courteous manners will be sadly missed by all who  
travel between this city and the State capital. We  
understand that Mr. T. will soon commence running  
his express on the Nashville railroad, for which he  
and Mr. F. H. Kean have the contract.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says: "The average  
wages of laborers in the United States are infi-  
nitely higher than those received by the laborers of  
any other country. The opportunities of personal  
advancement in our land, in every department of  
life, have been unparalleled by any other portion of  
the world in any age. As in politics the sons of our  
poorest men may, and often do, reach the highest  
honors, so in the business world, in commerce, in the  
mechanic arts, in manufactures, and in every avenue  
of labor, industry, perseverance, energy, intelli-

## THE VARIETIES.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD HARVEST.—During the  
year 1855, there was received in New York, by Cal-  
ifornia steamers, \$41,682,524 in California gold.  
During the year 1856 the receipts have amounted to  
\$40,819,929, being a decrease from the amount re-  
ceived in 1855 of only \$1,362,595.

Odd Fellowship.—There are in the United States  
3,397 Odd Fellows' Lodges, comprising 193,614  
members. Nearly half a million of dollars have  
been expended by them during the last fiscal year  
for the relief of members and widows and orphans.  
Their total receipts during that time were \$1,180,325.  
The encampment numbers 23,749 members and has  
expended during the year \$80,693 in charities out  
of \$102,868 total receipts.

Crossing the Mississippi.—A bridge is now being  
built across the Upper Mississippi, at St. Paul, Minnesota.  
It is to be 1,300 feet in length, resting  
upon nine piers—the highest of which are seventy  
feet above high water mark, so as to allow the largest  
boats to pass under without difficulty. The  
greatest span will be two hundred and twenty feet;  
sufficiently wide to allow the largest rafts to pass  
without coming in contact with the abutments. The  
whole cost of the work will be near \$120,000.

American Seamen.—We have received from the  
Department of State, Washington City, an abstract  
of the returns of American seamen, registered in  
the several ports of entry in the United States during  
the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, of which the following  
is a recapitulation:

States.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
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## EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1857.

### THE VARIETIES.

It is not sufficiently impressed on the public mind that the entire Pacific coast within the boundaries of the United States compares in winter with the same latitudes of Europe, and contrasts remarkably with the Atlantic coast. Not only the extreme line at the 49th parallel is warmer than Washington for the winter, but a distance like that from Paris to Aberdeen must be passed over *beyond our extreme limit at the north of Puget's Sound* to find a winter as cold as that of Washington. The winter at Puget's Sound is warmer than that at Paris, the mean being 33½ degrees at the first and 38 at Paris; and the winter at Sitka is warmer than that of Washington (36½ and 36 degrees respectively), notwithstanding they differ 13 degrees of latitude, or nearly 1,250 miles, in position on the meridians.

Amongst other interesting and important consequences of the dynamical theory of heat, Professor Thompson having deduced to the British Association the necessity of a resisting medium, the condensation of the stars seen in that neighborhood, Professor P. Smith endeavored to ascertain, by direct astronomical observation, whether any such effect was sensible to the best instruments. Owing to atmospheric obstructions, only three observations, yielding two results, were obtained, but both of these indicated a sensible amount of solar refraction. Should this effect be confirmed by more numerous observations, it must have important bearings on every branch of astronomy.

Commander Stewart, who has been in command of the navy-yard at Philadelphia, finding that his time was about to expire, notified the Secretary of the Navy, that, in accordance with usage, he asked the appointment of his successor. Mr. Dobbin at once replied, with generous acknowledgment of the great services of the gallant veteran, that no ordinary rule should be applied to him, and it was not only the pleasure but the wish of the Department that he should retain the position, so long as was acceptable, and that he would not be disturbed until his duty became an incumbrance. He now retains his place as senior captain in the navy on duty, and with the highest pay allowed by law—\$4,500 a year.

A short time ago, an American gentleman of the name of Cunningham was killed in a street row at Foochow, in China, and, in consequence of what seems not an unreasonable demand for satisfaction not being complied with, the American Consul (Caleb Jones, Esq.) has taken upon himself to stop the duties payable to the Chinese Government by his countrymen.

A strong combination, it is stated in the Baltimore American, has been formed to obtain a repeal of the duty on railroad iron, and refund the money paid within limited time not designated. Five per cent. is named as the rate of allowance on this scheme, applying to the aggregate of refunded and remitted duties. A committee from New York is now stationed at Washington, and the basis of the project rests upon the supposed favor of the United South, together with cooperating influences from the Northwestern and Eastern States.

**Corns.**—The best cure for these troublesome things that we have ever tried is to soak the feet in hot water for a quarter of an hour, so that the corns may become soft, and then trim it off as close as possible, and not cause pain. Then take the tincture of the Arbor Vitæ placed upon a little cotton and apply to the corn, and after a few applications the corn will not only disappear entirely but will not be likely to return again.—*Scientific American*.

Somebody says it is a remarkable thing how much sooner the weather sets in "bitter cold" to those furnished with handsome furs than to those not so fortunate.

The Chicago Journal desires to know "why so many mothers go on journeys with their infants in their arms?" The Journal is a queer paper. Does it expect that mothers are going to carry their infants in their carpet-bags?

**Why People Dress Extravagantly.**—The following paragraph from an article in the Home Journal gives the leading features and fashions of the metropolis of America:

Broadway has its two usual leading features—men strutting to outdress the fact that life to them has been a failure, and unloved-looking women trying the escape-valve of mirth for their own enjoyment in a gay style. Boards and boudoirs are in a frightful stage of elegance. Dandies are wearing lace on the tips of their cravats, and with the indistinguishableness of "ready-made clothes," the population looks most stereotypically free and equal.

**A Sentiment—The Ladies.**—May their virtue exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, and their faults be still smaller than their bonnets.

"Ever since you have taken to drinking, John, you're not more than half a man," said a temperance man to his loafing brother. "Fact is, you mean I'm only a demi-John."

If the man is a wretch who lifts his hand against a woman, what must the woman be who raises the heathenish hand against a man—and that man her husband?

A "single man" advertising for employment, a maiden lady wrote to inform him that if he could find nothing better to do he might come and marry her. He did so, and touched twenty thousand pounds.

An Irishman who had just arrived from the Emerald Isle, hearing a gun fired at the closing of the day, asked what the noise meant. Being told that it was the sundown gun, he exclaimed: "Does the sun make such a devil of a noise going down in this country?"

"How fortunate I am in meeting a ramble in this storm," said a young lady who was caught in a shower the other day to her *beau* of promise who happened along with an umbrella. "And I," said he, gallantly, "as much rejoiced as the poor Leprechaun when he has caught a reindeer."

A very singular circumstance has resulted from the destruction of Christ's church, Montreal. Mr. Warren, for many years the organist, became so depressed by the destruction of his favorite instrument that he died suddenly on Friday morning. He had been previously in apparently good health.

The Norfolk (Va.) Argus says: "The Adjutant General has written to the Commandant of the 54th Regiment that the Governor thinks the spirit of insubordination which it is reported has been manifested by the slaves in several quarters makes it proper to adopt precautionary measures in this State, and that each uniformed and effective member must be furnished with twelve rounds of ball cartridges. This order has been carried out."

**Inappropriate.**—The following is "traveling": A young married lady, whose union had not been profligate, "little darlings," has suspended on the wall in her boudoir, directly over the head of the bed, a nest little picture, underneath which is the following quotation from Scripture: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Gordon Cumming, the great lion slayer, was telling Rogers one day how he once came, unarmed, upon a huge lion. "Thinking to frighten him, I ran at him with all my might," said the hunter.

"Whereupon," said Rogers, "he ran away with all his mane, I suppose?" "Exactly so," said Cumming.

While a select party at a Boston hotel, the other night, were drinking wine at \$20 a bottle, on the next street the police found two families half starved and half frozen—a contrast of civilized life.

**BOSTON AS A MART.**—The following figures taken from the last report of the Board of Trade show the value of some of the leading manufacturers that find a market in Boston:—Manufactures of cotton, \$47,000,000; boots and shoes, \$37,500,000; woolen goods, \$22,000,000; clothing, \$12,000,000; leather, \$3,000,000; books, \$5,500,000; furniture, \$4,500,000; agricultural tools, \$2,500,000—Total \$140,000,000.

In the immediate vicinity of Boston, there are manufacturers to the extent of at least \$150,000,000 annually, and of this the value added to the raw material by labor cannot be less than \$70,000,000. In addition, the foreign dry-goods, groceries, drugs, hardware, and a multiplicity of other articles sold there swell the trade of Boston to nearly or quite a hundred millions more. Of manufacturers the first in importance are domestic cottons, and of about fifty millions manufactured annually they send to foreign countries less than two millions, or four per cent. One-half of these go to the west coast of South America, the east coast of South America; and the Central American States, while the West Indies receive less than \$220,000 worth of cotton manufactures from Boston in a year. The trade of Boston with Cuba for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, stood as follows: Value of imports, \$3,683,256; exports, \$1,044,359. When shall we have the statistics of Louisville manufactures and trade as complete as the Bostonians can so readily furnish them? There is a great lack of the true enterprise here to properly make known the real importance of this market.

**AN EFFECTUAL MODE OF STOPPING A RAILROAD TRAIN.**—It sometimes happens, in thick stormy weather, that the engineer of a train cannot clearly see a very short distance ahead of his engine, and is liable, therefore, to overlook a flagman that may be sent back to warn him of danger ahead. It is stated that this was the cause of the late collision of a passenger and freight train upon the Boston and Worcester railroad. To meet any such case a novel method of warning the engineer has been placed in the hands of a person upon each train of that road. It is in the form of a small tin box, so fitted as to be confined to the rail. If the engineer should not notice the signs of the flagman and check his train, one of these boxes, which are filled with an explosive material, is placed upon the rail. As soon as a wheel of the engine strikes it, it immediately explodes, and this gives effectual warning to those upon the train.

**THE PHILADELPHIA WATER DEPARTMENT.**—During the year 1856 the city of Philadelphia has increased in the consumption of water to the extent of 700,440,327 gallons. This quantity has been supplied as follows, in the proportion named:

Fairmount, Spring Garden, Del., 5,617,392,504 Twenty-fourth Ward works, 52,577,643

Total in 1856, 5,669,970,146

Supply in 1855, 4,910,329,819

Increase in 1856, 759,440,327

Of course an adequate amount of pipe was laid to supply the increased demand. It was as follows: 3 inch 3,746 feet, 4 inch 12,985 feet, 6 inch 37,486 feet, 8 inch 630 feet, 10 inch 62 feet—total 54,879 feet or nearly 11 miles. In 1855 there were six miles of pipe laid. The contrast is sufficiently evident.

**ALMANAC FOR 1857.**

**DAYS OF THE WEEK.**

**DAYS OF THE WEEK.**

**MONTH.**



## EVENING BULLETIN.

**FATAL AFFRAY.**—A fatal affray occurred at Baton Rouge on Monday week, resulting in the death of a well known but rather desperate character in that town by the name of Johnson. The deceased while on one of his "sprees" went into the store of Mr. Tolminson and was using violent and improper language, when Wm. Bates, a clerk in the store, ordered him to desist or leave the house. Upon Johnson's refusing to do so a scuffle ensued, the report of a pistol was heard, and Johnson fell dead. A corner's inquest was held, but beyond these facts nothing was elicited. Young Bates, who had heretofore sustained a fair character, is not to be believed.

Parts of the Spanish Main continue to be infested with pirates. A large British ship from the West Indies, loaded with logwood, was captured and ransacked, and the crew ordered to "walk the plank" or take the small boat.

**THE MASONIC TEMPLE.**—This magnificent edifice is completed, with the exception of receiving some finishing touches. The Masonic Board of Finance make a publication in our columns this morning, explaining the cause of the delay in the work.

A Mr. Potson, at the head of a reviewing party from Kentucky, is organizing counties in the new Gadsden purchase, and preparing for a territorial government. So says a Santa Fe correspondent.

The agents of the Nicaraguan Government in New Orleans advertise for a loan of \$500,000, at 6 per cent. interest. It is to be secured by a mortgage of 1,000,000 acres of the public lands.

The steamship *Texas* sailed from New Orleans for Nicaragua on the 27th of December. Among the passengers was Dr. James C. Welch of this city.

Money is scarcer in New Mexico than ever before. The cost of sugar is 30 cents per pound; coffee 35; ham, very common, 30, and so on.

**MORE NEGRO EXCITEMENTS.**—The Memphis Appeal, of last Tuesday, has the following:

We learn that considerable excitement was created in St. Francis county, Ark., on Wednesday last by rumors of a rising of the negroes in St. Francis county, on Christmas day. A slave belonging to Mr. Allen, a planter residing near Madison, informed his master on Tuesday last that it was the intention of the slaves to rise on Christmas night, march to Madison, murder the whites, and burn the town. After that was accomplished they were to march on the town of Wittsburg, and share the same fate. Three negroes, implicated as ringleaders, were arrested, and after being whipped, told the same tale as the slave of Mr. Allen. Five slaves were in chains on Friday last. Considerable excitement was created throughout the county, and vigilance committees have been appointed.

The Napoleonville (La.) Pioneer says:

On Friday last, a white man and a negro were arrested in our village, and lodged in jail. The negro says he belongs to the Hon. Marcel Duclos, living below New Orleans, and that the man with whom he was arrested had promised to take him into a free State, and there set him free.

The negro boy John, belonging to Mr. F. Robichaux of this parish, accused of participating in an insurrection said to be preparing among the blacks of this parish, was tried on Friday last, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the parish jail, and during the time of his imprisonment to receive three hundred and fifty lashes; afterwards to wear irons for the space of two years.

The Pioneer says the report that two Englishmen and a German, all school teachers, have been arrested for being implicated in the negro conspiracy in Assumption parish, is untrue. No white men have been arrested for being implicated in the affair.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—We have copies of the Brownsburg Flag, of the 10th ult., from which we extract the following interesting items:

**More Trouble.**—We are informed that files of a new pronunciamento have been discovered in Matamoras. It is said that Col. Garcia has made this discovery among some of the officers who accompanied him on his late expedition against Vizcaino. They are said to have been tampering with their men for the popular cry of "Religion y Fuerza," and it is thought the clergy are backing them with council and money. Col. Garcia has, we learn, taken prompt measures to suppress the movement.

**Death of Maj. Hagner.**—Maj. Hagner, paymaster for the U. S. army for this military district, breathed his last at Fort Brown on Saturday last, 6th inst.

**PROGRESS OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS.**—In 1828 there were only three miles of railway in the United States. Now there are over twenty-four thousand. They have been built as follows:

Miles built: first five years—	1828-32	181
Miles built second five years—	1832-37	1,252
Miles built third five years—	1838-42	2,462
Miles built fourth five years—	1843-47	1,459
Miles built fifth five years—	1848-52	6,356
Miles built sixth five years—	1853-57	13,848

**NEGRO INSURRECTION.**—The following is a dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune:

Mobile, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Selma states that a negro insurrection has been discovered in Sumter, Marion, and Perry counties; that one hundred negroes have been arrested; that one white man was engaged in the insurrection; and that great excitement prevails in consequence.

**CANNEL COAL ON THE PACIFIC ROAD.**—The Lexington (Mo.) Express says:

We were shown a specimen of cannel coal recently discovered in Johnson county. The bank from which the specimen was taken, is on a fifty acre tract of land, lying about ten miles east of Warrensburg, belonging to Mr. Craig Graham. The bed is three feet deep, and on the survey of the Pacific railroad.

[From this morning's Journal.]

BOSTON, Jan. 3.

This afternoon the jury in the case of Tuckerman, who was charged with defrauding the Eastern Railroad Company, after six hours deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty. Rufus Choate, counsel for defendant, immediately filed a bill of exceptions to be argued before the final disposition of the case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. Huntington, the bill broker, was conveyed to Sing-Sing yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3, P. M. The river is unchanged. Weather very cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3, P. M. The river has risen 4 inches since last evening. Weather cold.

**DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.**—FRANKFORT, January 3.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Lowe vs Lowe, affirmed.  
Stovall vs Wood, affirmed.  
Hamilton vs Scott, affirmed.  
McFarlin vs Siodl, affirmed.  
Thompson vs Blackwell, Washington, affirmed.  
Hallsell vs Simmons, Todd, affirmed.  
Munford vs Cardin, Hart, reversed.  
Rouse vs Eastin, Hopkins, order dismissed and set aside.

ORDERS.

Foster vs Foster, Todd; Kell vs same, Todd; Anthony vs Sibley, Simpson; Bradshaw, Christian; McCarron vs Lawson, Christian; Underwood vs Brack's heirs, Warren; Warren as Lindsey, Logan; were argued.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

**MESSRS EDITORS.**—In reply to "Farmer," in the Journal of the 31st ult., I have to say that I respectfully decline the nomination he proposes. January 3d, 1857. ARTHUR PETER.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**—We daily witness upon the streets of our city the most provoking cruelty to animals, especially to that noblest and most useful of all, the horse. In many instances this conduct is altogether unintentional, but results from carelessness and indifference. This does not render it the less criminal. During the last week the poor horses have suffered dreadfully. They have been compelled to draw overloaded drays and wagons over streets and wharves upon which they slipped and stumbled. They have been out in the coldest weather, unprotected by any covering when at a stand-still, and shivering in every limb from the intensity of the cold. We notice the horses of many of our physicians and wealthy citizens being driven about covered with icy sleet, and manifesting every sign of distress.

We do not see how noble and kind-hearted men can thus tolerate such abuses and we trust that this word of ours in behalf of the horses may lighten his loads and cover his back.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

**GENTLEMEN:**—The editor of the Courier is undoubtedly a very pretty chap to talk about the stealing of a piece of poetry by some anonymous personage. I wonder if he supposes that hundreds in this city do not know that the greater part of his leading editorial articles for months past (yes and for years) have been stolen word for word? He is not aware of its being perfectly notorious that there is not a thief in the workhouse who has lived more exclusively by theft than he has? Has he never heard of the very current remark that if any guerrero-pist should propose to take the likeness of the editor of the Courier, a pair of scissors might appropriately do the sitting?

If he wants to know who says these things, let him come to T.

The following publication has been ordered to be made by the Masonic Board of Finance:

Whereas, a report has been circulated, from some quarter, that the Masonic Board of Finance have failed to pay Mr. Luther Wilson, according to agreement, for plastering the Masonic Temple and thereby caused the delay in the completion of the building, and that he has self-protected himself by a suit in the Masonic Fraternity and a generous public that have encouraged and sustained them, offer the following statement of affairs between the Board and Mr. L. Wilson:

The prediction of Mr. Wilson, which was accepted by the Board, was that the entire building inside and out, including all ornamental work according to the plans and specifications of the architect (E. E. Williams) for the sum of \$8,950, to which was afterwards added the coloring of the outside plastering, which he agreed to do at 12¢ cents per yard, and which amounted to \$6,200, making a total sum of \$15,150, to all of which he was to be paid \$1,000 per month, and \$100 per month for expenses.

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